The OECD disability policy marker

The WP-STAT introduced the policy marker on the "inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities" in 2018, to precisely track how disability is mainstreamed in development co-operation and emergency assistance. The marker has a scoring system that distinguishes between activities that have disability inclusion as the principal objective (score 2) and activities that have it as the significant objective (score 1). The marker can be applied to activities in any sector or development co-operation modality (excluding administrative costs and core-contributions to multilateral organisations) and with any SDG focus. Each activity is a unique record in the database and it can provide information about a project or a programme (or part of a project or programme). The policy marker aims to track development co-operation projects or programmes that promote the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and co-operation projects or programmes in support of the ratification, the implementation and/or the monitoring of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

II. Definition and eligibility criteria

Activities marked with the disability policy marker should comply with the following definition and eligibility criteria³.

Table 3 - Disability policy marker - definition and eligibility criteria

	Development co-operation activities are classified as being inclusive of persons with disabilities (scores Principal or Significant) if:
	 They have a deliberate objective on ensuring that persons with disabilities are included, and able to share the benefits, on an equal basis to persons without disabilities.
Definition	OR • If they contribute to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity in line with Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
	OR
	If they support the ratification, implementation and/or monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

³ See: https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)39/REV1/en/pdf

Support to activities that contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

Eligibility Criteria

- promote and protect the equal enjoyment of all human rights by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity (CRPD Art. 1).
- ensure empowerment and accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication.
- promote social, economic or political inclusion of persons with disabilities; or develop or strengthen policies, legislation or institutions in support of effective participation in society of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organisations.

Table 4 - Explanatory terms

Persons with Disabilities

In accordance with the CRPD (Art.1), persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

III. Scoring

Methodology

The disability policy marker uses the same scoring methodology as the other policy and Rio markers in the CRS statistical framework, which is based on the following principles:

There are three scores (Table 5 and Figure 1):

Score 2 – Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disability is the **principal objective**;

Score 1 – Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disability is the **significant objective**;

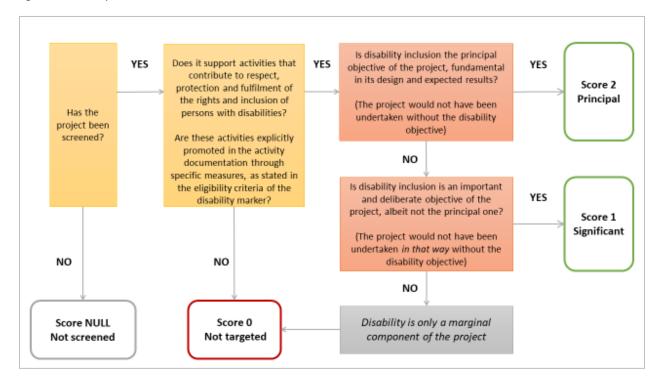
Score 0 – The activity is screened but it does not target disability.

As regards activities that have not been screened, the marker field should be left blank (NULL) and not scored 0 by default. Examples of scoring are provided in Annex I.

Table 5 - Scoring system of the OECD-DAC policy markers.

Scoring	Definition in the Statistical Directives
Principal - Score 2	Principal (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question "would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?
Significant - Score 1	Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. The activity has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant disability concerns.
Not targeted - Score 0	The score not targeted means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to, the policy objective.

Figure 1 - Disability marker decision tree



• The scoring has a qualitative nature.

The scoring represents the level of mainstreaming of disability inclusion in development cooperation activities, not an exact quantification of the financial support to disability inclusion activities. The data should be read as the number/volume (or share) of activities that have disability inclusion as a principal/significant objective, rather than the amount of financing devoted to disability inclusion.

The scoring does not measure the impact of the activities.

All other things being equal, the impact of an activity with a principal score (score 2) is not necessarily greater than the impact of an activity with a significant score (score 1). The OECD-DAC CRS statistical framework collects data on the "inputs" of development co-operation activities. The database is not linked to results frameworks, impact indicators or ex-post evaluations.

 Data reporters should base their scoring decision on an assessment of the objectives of the activity, as described in the activity documentation.

The disability inclusion objective should be clearly mentioned in the written documentation that forms the basis for the agreement to provide funding. The documentation could be the actual project or programme document, a proposal for funding an action which is outlined in a partner country document such as a national development strategy, sectoral strategy or local strategy, or